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s offered to supply that want, on terms within the LOTS CONTAINING LOOFEET of ground for the small sum of \$150, \$10 cash and the balance \$10 mosthly. Lawyers, merchants, cirks, mechanics and laborers have availed them-selves of this rare opportunity, as will be seen from the fact that FORTY LOTS

have been sold already. Among the purchasers all of the above branches of industry are represented. The sale will continue on the above terms until the ath instant; after that date the price of lots will be invariably \$200. Those wishing to secure a lot for side gan do so by depositing \$60 on or before that GEO. M. LANCKTON. Ivy City office, his Seventh street northwest. IVY CITY adjoins the grounds of the Deaf and Dumbi institute, is on the Haltimore and Ohio rali-rend, less than half a mile from the Boundary at the corner of Ninth and L street northeast. sell-sit

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40 Jellerson street, Georgetown, D, C.

THE "EPISCOPAL CHURCH. IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS ON FORMS AND CEREMONIES.

PAPER FROM THE DIOCESE OF VIRGINIA ON THE INTRODUCTION OF ROMISH ER-BORS-A NEW CANON OF RITUAL UNI-FORMITY PROPOSED-A CANON ON THE

PRESIDING BISHOP. NEW YORK, Oct. 10 .- The committee on the gonecration of Bishops reported that they had examined the papers in the cases of Right Revs. Edward R. Wells, bishop-elect of the diocese of Wisconsin, and George F. Seymour, bishop-elect of the diocese of Illinois, and they had found that all the rules and canons had been complied with. They therefore submitted the customary resolu tions, declaring that the committee approve the testimonials of these parties and proceed to sign the proper certificates to be forwarded to the house of bishops. Placed on the calendar, to be

collect funds for the churches of Chicago which suffered by the fire reported having collected \$50,714, which, with the exception of \$2,189 retained for the Church of the Ascension, had all been distributed among the churches. Clothing and other necessaries had also been distributed, of which no mention was made in the report. Memorials from the dioceses of Missouri Mississippi, Minnesota, Arkansas and Vermont, with regard to the Nicene Creed were referred to the committee on the prayer book.

A message from the House of Bishops committee, No. 6, reported resolutions ratifying the for-

mation of a new diocese in New Jersey. HOMISH DOCTRINES IN THE CHURCH. Rev. Myer Lewin, of Md., introduced the foland ceremonies in churches presented at the Epis-

and ceremonies in churches presented at the Episcopal convention to-day:

Preamble. The council of the diocese of Virginia, reviewing with great concern the introduction of Romah errors in the Protestant Heiscopal Church, vis: In the open avowal of the doctrine of the real presence of Christ in Lord's Supper differing from the Romish doctrine of transubstantiation by distinct ones, which to the common understanding are mere speculation and nugatory, and which, by means of accessories of lights, music, vestments, incense, "postures, gennifections and adorations, tend to change the Holy Communion of the prayer-book into the Romish Mass. In the encouragement given to members of our communion by their pasters to practice auricular confessions and to receive private absolution in imitation of the Roman Sacrament of penance; in the offering of prayers for the dead; the invocation of the saints and angels and worship of the Virgin Mary, after the manner of the Church of Roms, together with the assimilations in teaching and practice to the doctrine of the Interchain and prosection to the doctrine of the interching and practice to the doctrine of the Church of Rome, feels constrained to express a deep conviction that the continued existence of these alies elements in our beloved Church not only impedes her growth and presperity, but, if unchecked, must desirely her Protestant characteristics. refore sed. That our delegates to the next gen-

rai convention be instructed to use their earnest endeavors to obtain efficient legislation for the re-moval of Romish errors and practices from the Protestant Episcopal Church, and the enforce-ment of such legislation by proper discipline. Resolved, That this council does not believe any legislation would be effective for removing the doctrines and errors referred to which shall any legislation would be effective for removing the doctrines and errors referred to which shall not expressly work in the administration of Holy Communion, and on other occasions of public worship the acts hereinafter mentioned, to wit: First. The use of incense. Second. Placing or retaining a crucifix in any part of the church. Third. Carrying a cross in procession in the church. Fourth, The use of lights on or about the Holy Table, except when necessary. Fifth. Elevation of the clements in Holy Communion in such manner as to expose them to the view of the people as objects toward which adoration is to be made in or after the prayer of consecration, or in the act of administering them, or in conveying them to or from the communicants. Sixth. The mixing of water with wine as part of the service or in presfrom the communicants. Sixth. The mixing of water with wine as part of the service or in presence of the congregation. Seventh. The washing of the priests" hands or ablution of the vessels in the presence of the congregation. Eighth. Bowings, crossings, geounications, prostrations, reverences, the rubric or canon, it being directed by the fubric or canon, it being pro-ded that the name of the Lord Jesus Christ is tintended to be disallowed, and it being fur-are provided that private personal devotion, be-re or after official administration, is not to be decreted to include or justify any of the acts oblibited. Ninth, The calebration or receiving of the Holy Communion by any bishop or priest when no person receives with him. Tenth. Emwhen no person receives with him. Tenth. Employing or permitting any person or persons not in kely orders to assist the ministers in any part of the administration of Holy Communion. Eleventh. Using at any administration of Holy Communion any prayers, collects, gospels or epistles other than those previded in the book of Common Prayer, or under section 14, of canon 13, of title 1 of the digest. The use of wafer-bread in Holy Communion, the practice of auricular confession and private absolution should likewise be forbidden, and all other practices and usages not sanctioned by the book of Common Prayer. No clerical vestments should be used except the present Episcopal robo—a white surplice, a black

resent Episcopal robe—a white surplice, a black r white stole, a black cassock, a black gown and In this connection the following was introduced

and referred to the committee on canons: Resolved, (the House of Bishops concurring,) That the following canon of ritual uniformity be Section 1. The elevation of the elements of the Holy Communion in such manner as to expose them to the view of the people as objects toward which adoration is to be made in or after the prayer of consecration, or in the act of administering or in carrying them to or fro from the communicants, bowings, crossings, genufications, prostration, reverences, bending down upon, kissing the Lord's table, and kneeling, except as allowed, provided for, or directed by the rubics or canons; and any gesture, posture, or act implying such adoration, and any corromony not prescribed as part of the order for the administration of the Lord's Supper or Holy Communion, likewise the use at any administration of Holy Communion of any hymne, prayers, collects, epistles, or gesnels other than those appointed in the authorized formula of the Church, are hereby forbidden.

Sec. 2. In all matters pertaining to the public worship of the Church, to the ornaments, arrangements and appointments of the Holy Table, and in everything connected with the ritual in the performance of Divine service, including the vestments to be used, about which there is no specific directive the divisor of the service the divisor of the service of the divisor of the divisor of the service of the divisor of the service of the divisor of the d Section 1. The elevation of the elements of the performance of Divine service, including the vest-ments to be used, about which there is no specific direction in the Book of Common Prayer, or the offices and ordinal thereto appended, or in legis-lation, general or diocesan, of this Church, the admonition or judgment of the bishop of any dio-cess, given in writing, shall be regarded as bind-ing, to be followed and obeyed by every minister of that diocese.

THE PRESIDING BISHOP. A proposed canon on the presiding bishop was referred to the committee on canons. canon provided that the senior bishop of a church, in becoming the presiding bishop or afterward, may resign by giving notices to all bishops and standing committees, and in the event of his doing so he will be provided for by the General Church, by assessing or collecting annually from each clergyman in his diocese one dollar, the same to be paid in quarterly installments, as his salary, and to provide a residence for him. That the general convention at each terminal session appoint a board of trustees of funds for the support of the presiding bishop, to collect and man-age an endowment for the purpose, and when the nterest reaches \$5,000 it shall be paid as his salary, and the assessment on the diocese shall

The convention then adjourned till Monday. THE BAPTISTS.

ELECTION OF DELEGATES. POVIDENCE, R. L., Oct. 10.—in the Free Baptist Scheral Conference to-day the Rev. C. B. Mills was appointed a delegate to the Christian Baptists, of Michigan; Rev. M. H. Tarbux, to the Free Bap-tists, of Nova Scotia; Rev. C. F. Penny, to the Free Baptists, of New Brunswick; Rev. H. M. Graham, to the American Christian confe Rev. Dr. G. H. Bail, Rev. A. Smith and Rev. O. E. Baker were appointed a committee to consult with the committee of American Christian conference as to the propriety of uniting both bodies in one conference. Rev. G. S. Day was elected a delegate to the Evangelical Alliance.

CRIME IN PHILADELPHIA. John Kelley assaulted Thus, McNamara, aged forty years, at the corner of Front and Spruce. He was knocked down without provocation, kicked an sheaten about the head, face and body, and taken to his home, 311 Controller street, where morning he was found dead in bed. Slaven and Kelley were arrested last night. Lewis is still at

John Wilhelm, on the banks of the Schuyikili, below the gas works. About twenty Germans were present. They were joined by four or five twerteans and a row occurred about 2:30 this merning, when one of the latter was kicked out. He was followed up by Geo. Wolz, a German, who fired three or four times at the party. The first shot struck Stewart Jameson, aged ninetee in the neck, inflicting a wound of which he dis in a half hour at a house in the vicinity. Wola and Wilhelm, proprietors of the house, and three others were arrested. An inquest was held by the coroner, and a verdict rendered that death was caused by shooting by Wolz, who was com-

A DESPERADO RILLED. BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS, Oct. 11.—The notorious murderer, Francisco Parese, alias Chicon, who shot and killed Mr. Alexander, a merchant of this city, on the let of August, 1812, was killed yesterday. He shot and killed a hack-driver in Matamoras, and wounded another, who closed in on him and killed him with a knife. VICTOR HUGO ON PRACE.

PEACE IS ONLY VISIBLE ACROSS CON-VULSIONS AND BEYOND A MERCILESS COMBAT. The following letter was recently sent by Vic-

The following letter was recently sent by Yic-tor Huge to the Peace Congress at Geneva: Pauts, Sept. 4, 1874, DEAR FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE EUROPEAN REPUBLIC: You have been pleased to desire my presence at your congress at Geneva. I regret not to be able to respond to your invitation, which does me honor. If it were possible forms to speak to you at this time, I should add, and I think without protest on your part, on this great question of universal peace, some new reservations to those I indicated five years ago at the Congress of Lausanne. What was then bad, has now become the worst; a terrible aggravation has oc-curred; the problem of peace is now complicated

rani reges—the folly committed by the kings—has produced its effect.

Adjournment of all fraternities; where there was hope is now menace: we have before us a sories of catastrophes, each engendering the other, which it is impossible to not run through; we must go to the end of the chain.

with a vast enigms of war. The guidguid deli-

must go to the end of the chain.

This chain two men have forged: Louis Bonsparte and William, both pseudonyms, for behind William is Rismarck, and behind Louis Bonsparte is Machiavel. The logic of violent deeds never denies itself; the despotism is transformed, that is, renewed; and displaced, that is, fortified; the military Empire has ended in the Gothic Empire, and France has passed into Germany. This is to-day our obstacle. All that has been done must be undone. Gloomy necessity! Between us and the future there is a fatal interposition. Peace is only visible across convulsion and be yond a merciless combat. Peace, alas! always the future, but it is no more the present. The whole actual situation is a deaf and gloomy hatred. Hatred because of the buffet received. Who has been buffeted? The entire world! France struck in the face is a brand on the forehead of all the peoples. It is an insult to the Mother. Hence hatred; hatred of the conquered for the conquerors; old, eternal hatred; hatred o the people for kings, for kings are the conquerors when the conquered are the people; reciprocal hatred, and with no other issue than the duel. Duel between two nations? No. France and Germany are sisters; but a duel between two principles, the republic and the empire. The sue is made. On the one side the Germanic rope. The encounter of the two principles is inevitable; and even now one can see in the depth side all the kingdoms, and on the other all the

Would that this dreadful duel might be .long delayed. Would that another solution might dawn! If the great battle is fought, the two sides, alas! will be men. Lamentable conflict! What an extremity for mankind! France cannot attack a people without being a fratricide, and a people cannot attack France without being a par-ricide. Inexpressible anguish for the heart! We, the preparers of the future, might desire another issue; but events will not hear us; they go to the same means. Where we would employ peace they employ war. Unknown incentives, they prefer the solutions of main force. What we would do gently, they do by rupture. Providence has rough ways. But it is impossible that philosophy should should not be deeply sorrowful. What it mournfully allows—what it cannot deny-is the interlinking of events-their neces-

These events I will resume in a few words. France has been punished. At this hour she has a double wound-wounded in her territory, wounded in her honor. She cannot rest there. One does not put up with Sedan. After that sleep is impossible; nor can there be sleep after the wrenching away of Metz and Strasbourg. The war of 1870 began with an ambush and ended with an assault; but they who dealt the stroke have not dealt the deathstroke. These are the faults of statesmen. They are lost in the strugly is blind to the right. Now France has a right to Aleace and Lorraine. Why? Because Aleace and Lorraine have a right to France; because the peoples have a right to the light, and not to the night. At this moment everything goes to the side of Garmany. Serious disorder! This destruction of equilibrium must cease. All the peoples feel it and suffer disquietude. There is a universal uneasiness. As I said at Bordeuax, starting from the treaty of Paris the insomnia of

the world has begun.

The world cannot allow the diminution of France. The solidarity of the peoples, which might have made peace, will make war. France is a kind of human property. She belongs to all, as once did Rome, as once Athens. One cannot insist too strongly on these realities. See how this solidarity bursts forth. The day France was obliged to pay five milliards, the world offered her forty-five. This is more than a fact of credit-it is a fact of civilization. After the five milliards paid. Berlin is no richer and Paris no poorer. Why? Because Paris is necessary and Berlin is not. Only the one is rich that is useful. In writing this I do not feel as a Frenchman-I feel as

Let us view, without illusion and without anger, the situation as it is. It has been said, Delender est Carthago-Carthage must be destroyed; we must now say, Servanda Gallia-France must be preserved. When France is wounded civilisation bleeds. France diminished is the light lessened. A crime against France has been committed; the kings have subjected her to the whole quantity of murder possible against a people. This erime of the kings the kings must expiate; and it is from this will issue war, and for this the peoples will make her reparation, and from this will result fraternity. The reparation will be the feder-ation. The end, behold it: The United States of Europe! The end will belong to the people-that is, to Liberty and to God; that is, to Peace. Let us hope.

Dear fellow-citizens of the universal country, accept my cordial salutations.

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

ROUGH ON CLAIM AGENTS. Postmaster General Jewell has, it seems, made up his mind not to allow claim agents to practice a payment was being made to the Eric Rallroad Company, through a well-known agent of this city, and immediately telegraphed as follows: "It is my desire that no agent shall stand between this Department and any party with whom it has business. If any neglect in transacting our business or making payment, is perceived by

your company, I beg you will promptly inform me of it, and I will try to see that your interest is protected: but I cannot permit claim agents to come around the Department. By this I don't mean the proper efficers of the company who wish to come here to transact their business or collect their claims, but I cannot and will not tolerate claim agents. THE POSTAL SERVICE. On Saturday Colonel Thomas A. Scott, of the Pennsylvania Contral, and Mr. Isaac Hinckley, of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore railroad, held an interview with the Postmaster

General relative to the transportation of United States mails in postal cars and other matters connected with the postal service. Mr. Hinckley expressed the opinion that the compensation received by his and some other roads is inadequate, but said that while he thought he was not receiving sufficient remuneration he should not embarrass the Government by discontinuing the service, believing that early measures would be taken for a fair and equitable adjustment of the entire matter. The Postmaster General on his part said he desired the roads to receive adequate compensation for service performed by them, and that he would do all in his power toward such an adjustment as would be satisfactory to the Government and to the companies.

NAVAL NOTES.
Lieut, Bern L. Tanner has been detached from
the navy yard at Philadelphia and granted a
furlough for one year, with permission to leave
the United States. The Navy Department has received official information of the death of Commander N. C. Bryant, retired list of the navy, at Cedar Falls, Iowa, on the 19th of September. Commander Bryant entered the navy in 1837. Official advices have also been received of the death of Medical Director Isaac Brinkerboff, on the retired list, at Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 28th of September. Dr. Brinkerhoff entered the navy in 1829. Also, of the death of Harrison Spear, as-sistent engineer, on the retired list, at Baltimore, Md., on September 18, of consumption. He en-tered the navy in 1863. - THE VIRGINIA OYSTER LAW.

RICHMOSD, VA., October 10.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day Judge Bond rendered a decision declaring the State oyster law uncon-stitutional so far as it concerns non-residents of the State. The case decided was that of James W. McCready, of Maryland, held by the County Court of Gionesster county, Va., for violating said law, which the decision alleges excludes non-residents from the privileges granted citisens of the State, and was brought before Judge Bond on a writ of Asbess corpus, the prisoner alleging that his arrest was in violation of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, which provides that citizens of each State shall have equal privileges and homenities of others of the several States. Judge Bond having found the State law in violation of the Federal Consti-tution ordered McCrendy's release. A TALK WITH JANAUSCHEK-

OPINIONS AND GOSSIP OF THE GREAT ACTRESS.

THE BOHEMIAN COUNTRY AND ITS PEO-PLE-HER PRESENTS FROM BOYAL PER-SONS-GLIMPSE AT HER WARDROBE-AD-VICE TO THE LADIES-BISMARCK AND HIS PAMILY-EUROPEAN POLITICS,

Last evening an attache of THE NATIONAL RE-PUBLICAN had the pleasure of a short visit with Janauschek at Willard's. He found her in the midst of her preparations for a journey to Lancaster, but succeeded in having the following pleasure conversations.

Reporter. Your native country of Bohemia, madame, has it produced many artists?

Janauschek. Yes, a great many; but as a rule
Bohemian artists are musicians and singers, like Sontag, Pischek and Dryschek. Were you ever in Prague? Reporter. No, madame.

Janauschek. Well, I love to talk of my native city and country, even if I am a good deal Americanized. Behemia is a small place compared with the United States. It has only about 5,000,000 of inhabitants, and instead of being divided into States it is divided into circles, such as Prague, Leitmeritz, Jung Bunalau, Pilsen, Pisek, Koniygratz, &c., and these into towns, and market towns and villages. It was once a kingdom of it-self, but it now belongs to Austria. It is an important place.

Reporter. Why important?

Janauschek. Because the Bohemian people are ober and industrious. Why, there is more linen. for instance, manufactured in Bohemia than in all the other Austrian provinces combined. Cottons and woolens are extensively made, and so is ill paper, and you know how much glass we make.

Bohemia is celebrated all over the world. The
Elbe and Moldau are covered all the time with steamers carrying the trade.

Janauschek. There are some Protestants in Botion are Roman Catholics, and they are controlled by the Archbishop of Prague and other bishops, Rep. Are you a Roman Catholic? Janauschek, Yes, I was born and reared in

the Church, and while I would not change it for any other, I have learned to be very liberal and tolerant. I respect the religious views of all thise with the role more because she was a Cath-Janauschek, Yes, a think-I know I do. I be-

lieve on that account the assumption is more com-plete. It all seems real to me. My own identity is lost in the character of the Queen whom I've Rep. To return for a moment-who are the Bocan trace their history back beyond the Christian era, but for the past three hundred years, at least, their history has been mixed up with that

of Austria. Lewis was the last independent literary people there?

Janauschek. Wait a moment till I think. Yes;
now I have it. John Huss, the reformer, was a Rohemian, and he wrote books which made his opponents write many more, and then there was Jerome of Prague, who did much in those old days. After that came a brighter class of writing, and the pure Bohemian language was cultivated, We have had fine poets and writers like Kollar, Langer, Tuchrek, Chelakowsky, Jungmann, Tomek, Schafarik. We have many painters, but where the Bohemian language is spoken, but the

plays are, for the most part, translations from the French and German.

Rep. When and where did you play your first star engagement, and what was the role? to become an actress. All my young life was devoted to music. When about fourteen 1 accidentally broke a glass in my left, hand, and cut the second finger badly. It was polomed by the glass, and for two years I could not use the plane at all. I then communed playing in the city of Persons. and for two years I could not use the plano at all. I then commenced playing in the city of Prague at the Court thealre, and in such dramae as "Louise," "Love and Intrigue," sc., and then went to play in small theatren, working and studying all the time for advancement. My first great engagement was at Cologne, where I remained for several years, and my first star engagement was at Leipsic. There I had great success in "Mary Stuart," "Deborah," "Elizabeth," "Medes," "Phedre," sc., and then, as opportunity effered from vacations, I played in all the great towns, Munich, Dresden, Vienna, Herlin, Hamburg, Darmstadt, and at St. Petersburg, and all the time under royal patronage.

Hep. What is meant by royal patronage?

Janauschek, The court theatree of Europe do not depend for their support upon the patronage

Rep. What is meant by royal patronager Janauschek. The court theatres of Europe do not depend for their support upon the patronage of the people. They are sustained by the State and the royal families and nobility of the country. Then again they have there a system of pensions. After artists have been engaged at a court theatre for ton years they are entitled to a pension, so in their age they do not lack for a decent support. You ought to have that system of pensions here, fand then you would not see so many old artists left without support. Now at Frankfort, Hamburg, and Lelpsic they still pursue another course. By law two or three percent, of all the revenues are devoted to a fund for actors when they get old or become sick, and all the great artists occasionally play specially for this und and send the proceeds to the destitute. Rep. I notice, madame, that you have many beautiful presents; from whom did you receive them?

Janauschek, It would be hard to remember at

Rep. I motice, madame, that you have many beautiful presents; from whom did you receive them?

Janauschek. It would be hard to remember at once, but here (said Janauschek, taking up the jewels lying on the table before her,) is a diamond cross. It is beautifully set with twenty-eight diamonds, and is a present from an American gentleman. This one is called the Janauschek dollar. On one side it has a dramatic figure, representing myself as Medea, and on the obverse the arms of derimany. It was presented by the Schustzenfest of Germany. These large carbuncles, set in gold and diamonds and hung with chains of gold, were presented me by the Turkish Ambassador at the Court of Germany. This beautiful cross of diamonds and emeralds was a gift from the Princess Olgarth. And here is a crown. It is of solid gold and set with coral igures, was given me by the Princess Alice, of Darmstadt, after a performance as Medea; and here is a turquoise snake bracelet, with turquoise tongue, fistened with tiny chains of gold, and its scales are of pearls and diamonds. It was a gift from the Empress of Austria. These diamond solitaire carrings are valued at \$22,000. You see they are very large single stones; they were the royal gift of the King of Holland. And here is something I want you to remember; they are bracelets, neckince and earrings made of Russian sliver coins, fistened with gold chains. They are the gift of the wile of Nicholas, and the Empress, at one time, of Russia. When the was raging between Russia and Austria she lived out at a country seat called Peterhoff. She was revered by every one, and especially by the Itving Emperor. When she went out riding she used to have a sackful of coins, which she would throw to the people who stood along the way. She saved these for me. I was her guest at the time, and ordered them finished as you see them now. This ruby pin, the ruby alone, said to be one of the finest in the world, and worth \$7,000, with the pear-shaped pearl pendant, worth \$5,000 more, and embelished with diamonds, one of the innext in the world, and world \$1,000 with the pear-shaped pear pendant, worth \$5,000 more, and embellished with diamonds, is also a gift from a Grand Duchess of Russla. But one of the presents I prize the most is from the workingmen of Cincinnati; it is a rich gold medal with a heavy gold wroath of victory; and their from the workingmen of Milwankee—God bles

hem—I have two large silver gobiets and a tray but the finest present I ever received in America

of the Philadelphia Ledger. He is a born prince. He would do honor to any royal family of the world, and all Americans ought to be proud of him, for he is agreat almoner of God's gifts to the peor. He never allows worthy want to suffer, and many a poor widow and orphas child pray daily for him, as I do now, (and here the groat actross, with much emotion, chapped her hands, and, raising her eyes, ejaculated. Heaven bless George W. Childs.") "My present from him was bean tiful sliver fruit stand, and he wrote me a lotter more beautiful than the eliper. That gift has been the inapiration from myself of many a charity tethe poor. This heavy gold bracelet, which I always wear when playing Mary Steart and Lady Dedlock, yon see, has across its centre five large diamonds. It was given me by the King of Bavaria; and this gold cross, set with diamonds, nine carats in weight, is from the Emperor of Kussis; and here is a ring, solitaire, weighing 10% carats, and worth 816,000; it is a regal gift from John, Archduke of Austria; and this splendid locket, set with six large dismonds, was presented me four years ago by Napoleou III. Here also is an historical present, consisting of branclet, coirs, the vary last struck by the city of Frankfart before its incorporation into Pressia, and it was done by special permission for this present. There are many more—an album of the royal family of Prussia—but it would the you to run through the list. I want have to say one word to the ladies, if you are going to print what I may Gold and silver and precious stones are manifestations of the brightness and beauty of Heaven. They are charming, and should be fored. They have in them Divine influences, and perform some of the sacred offices of magnetism. Hono they should never be parted with. I know that some indies are reduced to want, and have to part with their beautiful things to get fored. They have in them on its way to the pawn-shop. A diamond on a lady's finger commands respectance on the sacred offices of mean, in the pawn-shop. A d Rep. But you are not superstitious about charms? charmes Joan Lam, I am rery superstitions. All the Slavonic race are, and particularly the Russiams. You could not induce a Russiam to commence a journey on Monday. I received that when I was a guest of Baron von Rohrbeck, at St. Petersburgh, they would never allow just three candles to be burning in a room at the same time. I led St. Petersburgh on a Monday, and had the train of cars nearly all to myself;

but I would not travel on a Friday, and I'm filled with horrible anticipations if my dressing-maid puts on me anything in the wrong way, and she must always move on the right. I never allow her to appreach me from the left, and under no circumstances will I ever go back to my room after leaving it for the theatre or a journey. If I have left anything in it, I must have somebody else go back for it: not I

Rep. If I'm not too inquisitive, let me ask you now something about your wardrobe, the number and style of the dresses, especially in Mary Stuart, Lady Dedlock, and Temptation?

Januschek, Well, I'll tell you about those, too; for perhaps it will interest the ladies. By the way, the sphere the ladies fill in this world is quite as important as that of the mon. Wait! There is General Sherman, for instance, he is a General of armies, and celebrated as a great Captain, but there is Mrs. Sherman who really wears the insignia and decorations of all the qualities that pertain to a great mother and a noble Christian matron. If the General wears the laurels of victory, the other wears the chaplets of love. Then, again, all American ought to have pride, a sound national pride, in the high virtue and dignity of the wife the

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

She, too, is a noble mother, and I love to read that her children—the darlings of her heart—are being made happy. Such women, by their silent, Christian influences in high station, are doing more than words can tell for the fature of this great country. But you asked me about my dresses. I have sixty-six with me; but that is only a part of my wardrobe. In "Chesney Wold," as Lady Deelleck and Hortenes. I wear nine different costumes. In "Temptation," as Valerie, I wear six, and as Mary Stuart only throe. My dressmaker is Madame Franke. She has her principal house in Frankfort, but she has a branch house in Paris, and thinks of establishing another either in New York or Washington. She is the dessmaker for eight different courts in Europe, and, among others, for Queen Victoria. She has over one hundred French dressmakers at work for her in her own house, and as many more Europe, and, among others, for Queen Victoria. She has over one hundred Freench dressmakers at work for her in her own house, and as many more out of it. Worth is a mere pigmy in comparison with her. She rarely takes a measure. All a lady has to do is to send her a dress that fits, and she will make up a new one in the modern style. Here is this large royal purple velvet overmantle, bound with black Chantilly. I paid in Europe sar gold for that velvet, and the violet silk dress morn under it is very rich. Look at the waist. Ton see it is lined with heavy white silk; all her dresses are. Then here is the black[silk, trimmed with wide white church lace, also worn in "Temptation." This lace is very expensive, and is used in the rich cathedrals of Europe in ornamenting church altars and the surplices of the priests. Then here is my white silk and black laces, worn in the last scene of "Mary Stuart;" It is the correct costume. All these dresses with the laces cost from \$600 to \$1,500 a piece, but they are so good they can hardly ever wear out. And here Mechlin and Brussels laces, collars, capes and trimmings, the garniture of years in Europe, where these old laces can only be obtained. I have given much study to the costumes of "Mary Stuart," and believe them to be historically accurate.

curate.

Hep. When, Madame Janauschek, did you make your first appearance in America?

Janauschek, It was at the New York Academy of Music, and as Medea. The second appearance was in Philadephia, and it was on that occasion that Mr. Childs gave me the silver fruit stand.

Rep. How does America compare with Europe in appreciation of the drama?

Janauschek, I've no fault to find with America in this regard. But I must say they are little spoiled by sensational and vulgar things, and for that matter it is the same way in Europe.

OFFENBACH has ruined the taste of the whole world. He has dragged down the best interests of the stage; he has poisoned and poliuted it in every way; but taste will revive, and yet managers do not aid it as they ought. They pander to what is simply lucrative, without reference to morality and the classies. It does not do for an actor to be called upon to appear one nights Macbethor King Lear, or 'Haphael,' and the next night compel him to appear in the "Hlack Crock" or "Humpty Jumpty." This constant changing every night sompels an actress to be careless. It overworks him. America has many fine artists, Booth, Davenport, Wallack, Jefforson, Gilbert, Fisher, Lewis, Adams and others, and, by the way, I want to see Lucille Western, for I have heard much in her favor. From all I have heard, she must be a woman of great native power. The Americans are a generous and warm-hearted people. My permanent home is to be among them. I shall build a house on the Hudson, or somewhere about Washington. When coming from Baltimore to Washington I was reminded of European farm-scenery, and would like to live near here. has ruined the taste of the whole world. He has

sengen. My residence was next door there to Bismarck's, and I was as near to him when he was Bismarck's, and I was as near to him when he was shot as I am to you, and saw the man fire the pistol. The ball passed between his hand and face, and the wad burned his wrist. Bismarck is getting too bold. It will not do for any one to laker-fere with the religion of another. He is a very clever man, but has been attended by good fortune and sheer luck. He is a great statesman, but effeumstances have peculiarly favored him. He is now too aggressive. The Catholic priests of Europe have still great power, and before he knows it he may involve Russia, France and England in a war against Germany and Prussia. I knew Bismarck's family well, and his family physician and mine were one and the Prussia. I knew Bismarck's family well, and his family physician and unine were one and the same—Dr. Diruf. Bismarck has a daughter Mary. She is about twenty-six years old. She is plain-locking, tall and slim and a brunette. The idea is that she is in love with a Catholic solder, and that her parents will not permit the union, and that she will never marry on that account. Bismarck has two sons, and his wife is a tall plain-locking woman, but has a fine carriage and very aristocratic look.

Hep. If you are willing, Madame, I would be glad to learn something of your ramily.

Januschek. My father and mother are both dead, and of their nine children. I have but one distant and one brother living. My sister is an insister and one brother living. My sister is an in-valid and was never in public life, but in the care valid and was never in public life, but in the care of my house she is indispensable to me. Two of my brothers were drowned in a river, while bathing. The youngest went down first, and my eldest brother. In trying to save him, lest his life. For soveral years after that sad occurrence I could never see a river without a shudder. My father was at one time very wealthy, and he gave the court jeweler at Prague all necessary moneys when he needed them. By misfortune he lost his wealth, and in his age he retired to his old birthplace—a cottage in Bohemis—to die. Previous to his death at our house in Prague, we had many simonitions that some dreadful event was

many admonitions that some dreadful event was to take place; noises and voices that could not be accounted for, and other, strange things, so much so that the servants were frightened out of the house. I loved my father dearly, but my engagements prevented me from being with him when he died. [Here Madame Janauschek was overcome with emotion, and wept freely. Resuming, she said;] I should be glad if I had in the servants and know him again in the hereafter, but now I can believe it. We live, we die, and go, we cannot tell where—perhaps to some other star. It overwhelms me to think about it. The great thing here is to live right, to do the good we can, and trust Providence for the unseen future. I should like to live always. I should like to see this country two hundred years hence. Think of the greatness of it then, and the advance in civilinzation that must take place. The people will all be different then. But

A Montgomery, Ala., dispatch says: Sheriffs Williamson and Coleman, the latter colored, ar-rested, charged with the murder of Ivey, have been released by the United States Commiss

The grand jury of Salt Lake City have brought an indictment against Thomas E. Ricks, for a murder committed fourteen years ago. Ricks was a incoman. In the Baltimore Circuit Court at Towsontown

on Saturday, in the case of Samuel McDonald, on trial for the murder of Berry Amos, the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty. The son of the man Finkle, who was shot in Rensselaer county. New York, by a constable named Hurlbut, declares that the latter pulled his father from the wagen and deliberately shot him. Finkle, however, had previously struck the officer when the latter seized him in the

On Saturday at Bridgeport, Coun., the coro

per's jury concluded the inquest on the body of Ellen Lucas, which was found in a small stream of water on the 3d mst., and rendered a verdict that deceased came to her death at the hands of E. Joseph Lateten, who was seen with her previous to the murder, and was arrested shortly of New York, have, during the past six months, missed silver-dust amounting in value to \$6,000 or more. Saturday, Alexander Peasant, one of the workmen, was arrested on susplicion, and search

being made a quantity of the stolen dust was found on his person. He subsequently made a confession, implicating Hirsch Wandell, keeper of a small silversmith's place in the Bowery, who Joseph Ravages, a negro preacher, was shot and killed near Franklin Tenn., while attempting to enter the residence of an old man, named Shy, with the intention of murdering him and his wife and burning the place. A negro detective sent from Nashville to investigate a former attempt to burn Shy's house, suspected Ravages

ment, and then apprised Shy. At New Orleans, yesterday, a shocking affray setween Lucas Goncont and B. Ambromovicht took place and resulted in the death of Gonconi.

and induced him to enter into the above arrange

BANDITTI IN TEXAS.

GALVESTON, Oct. II.—A special dispatch from Brownsville says: The organization of bandits to invade Texas has been partially suspended on account of high water. The condition of the country is almost impassible. Information re-ceived from undoubted sources indicate that their plan of operation is to strike the detachment of cops, which has been stationed to prevent the ressing of stolen cattle, and then murder and crossing of stolen cattle, and then murder and rob generally. General Corteno heads the movement. The people on this side are organising to defend themselves. The military are in possession of the facts and are on the alert. Mounted men are held ready to move at short notice. A border war has never been more imminent. The railroad between this city and Branes, which was so badly damaged by the late storm, is still out of rder.

CAPTURE OF W. R.LUX.

On Saturday Atterney General Williams received a telegram from the Assistant United were delivered.

Charles S, Place's tar works on Herr's Island, near Pittsburg, Pa., were destroyed by fire on Saturday, consisting a loss of about \$30,000 runinstructured. The railroad disguised band. The witnesses were destroyed by fire on Saturday constants of the containing \$,000 barrels of oil owned by Kirkpatrick & Logan, which was also consumed. Loss on the tank and oil, \$15,000.

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS

THE SERVICES OF FEDERAL TROOPS IN LOUISIANA.

HOW THE LEAGUE WILL PIX THINGS IF TROOPS ARE KEPT AWAY-THE SOUTH CAROLINA CONTEST-THE KU-KLUX IN TEXAS-THE NEW JERSEY CAMPAIGN.

[Correspondence of The National Republican.] NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 8, 1854. "No Federal bayonets ever yet prevented a couthern rebel from voting the Democratic ticket." This fact deserves to be italicised and repeated until the Democrats admit its truth or prove its falsity. The eternal howi about the use of Federal troops for political purposes in the South only requires a candid analysis to reveal the enormity of its nature and object. It is true, as Senator Schurz charges, that Marshal Packard s chairman of the Louisiana Republican State committee, that he is a strong partisan of the Republican party, and that he, as marshal, has Republican party, and that he, se marshal, has virtual command of the Federal troops for the purpose of enforcing the laws and protecting the citiesns of the United States. But it is also true, as General Emory emphatically declares, that he has not and cannot use a single soldier for "political purposes." How can he do it? What is meant by the phrase "political purposes" in this connection?

connection:

If the White League cut-threats of Conshatta
organise and murder six Northern men and intimidate the colored people from voting the Republican ticket, is it "using troops for political
purposes" to send them there for the protection of

timidate the colored people from voting the Republican ticket, is it "using troops for political purposes" to send them there for the protection of those votors while they exercise their ascred right of casting their bailots for the candidates of their choice? Is it pretended that these troops will prevent any Coushatta White Leaguer, entitled to do so, from voling? Or does anybody believe they will enable a single negro to vote who is not entitled to do so? In fact, does not every man in the whole country know that the "blue-coated marines of a despotic power" will not interfere with the election machinery in any manner whatever, but will protect those dilizens, Democratic or Republican, whose lives are endangered by disorderly persons? The White Leaguers of Bayou Serra and Bayou Goula have aiready applied for and received detachments of troops to protect them from alleged danger from negro mobs. Are not the colored people of Coushatta, on the other hand, entitled to the name protection from White League mobe?

And yet it is said by the Democrats that the "Republicans can't carry the Coushatta region without Federal bayonets." Do not be appalled when I admit that this statement is perfectly true! I go further, and frankly admit that if no Federal bayonets are sent into that region the election will be elictorious by a large majority! This sounds queer, but it is only part of the truth—the part which our enemies tell you. The rost of the story puts a different face upon the situation. In the Coushatta region the colored voters are overwhelmingly in the majority. But if they can get no troops they will not try to vote, they will not dare to leave the plannations on election day. Thus it is seen that to keep the troops away is to let the White Leagues carry the election foully, while to send them there is to enable the Republicans to carry it fairly. The same facts apply to the whole South. "Just keep your troops away" and they will fix things unquestionably. The difference between Senator Schurz and

The difference between Senator Schurz and Gen. Emory is only a different understanding of the meaning of two words, viz: "political purposes." Gen. Emory considers that to interpose bayonets between men having a right to vote and the ballot-box is to use troops for political purposes, and this, he says, has not been and cannot be done. Senator Schurz considers protecting men from assassination, while they are casting their hallots, as using troops for "political purposes," and he is right in saying that has been and is being done by Marshai Packard. It has been done in every Southern State ever since the war, and otherwise not a Republican vote would have been cast. It was done even in Missouri, when the Republican Legislature which sent Schurz to the Senate was elected.

The burgiars of New York complain bitterly because they are taxed to maintain a police force which they despise, and which blights their prosperity; but the protection which the force affords honest people does not deprive any burgiar of his lawful rights. So the White Loagues complain loudly that they are taxed to maintain an army which appresses them, but the oppression consists solely in preventing them from oppressing others.

Ent what does this objection to a United States be proven that Mr. Packard, in a single instance, as United States marshal has, done anything more than the laws and his solemn oath required him to do. No Democratic marshal in his present situation could do anything less than he is doing without being guilty of dereliction of duty and perjury. If, then, as a marshal, he does his duty perjury. If, then, as a marshal, he does his duty to the Government, has he not got a right, as a free American citizen, to belong to the Republican party? Can Fresident Grant be asked to deprive a citizen of his dearest rights because that citizen happens to hold an office? Can he be asked to romove an efficient officer because he belongs to the Republican, or, what is the same thing, he cause he is elected by that party as chairman of one of its State committees? Has not a United States marshal, who, as such, performs his duty within the strick letter of the law, got a right to be a partisan? Has he not got a right to do all he can in his capacity as a citizen for the success of his party? If it has come to a pass where a man is not to be allowed to hold an office under a Republican administration because he is a good man is not to be allowed to hold an office under a Republican administration because he is a good and efficient Republican leader, it is time for the friends of liberty and self-government to ask themselves where such logic as this will eventually land us. If a marshal cannot be a Republican, no other office-bolder can be a Republican, Therefore General Grant, being an office-bolder, and also a Republican, should at once resign and let Carl Schurz select somebody for President who would be certain not to use his office in the interests of the Republican party.

J. E. L.

STRATEGY OF THE WHITE LEAGUES.
NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 19.—The appearance of a act ad of twenty armed White Leaguers on Canal st. | was officially reported to the Governor, the military authorities and Marshal Packard by the chief of police. The adjutant general of the State militia officially reports that the following arms belonging to the State, captured in the operations of September 14 and following days, had not been returned to the State authorities or sur-President's proclamation: Two 12-pounder howitzers, 1,682 improved small arms, 1,590 bayonets, 85 swords, and a large quantity of ammunition, uniforms and accoutrements. In place of these arms the adjutant general states that the authorities have been put in possession of a quantity of comparatively worthless and damaged Selgian rifles, believed to belong to citisens of New Orleans. These communications have been referred to Gen. Emory.

THE STATE GOVERNMENT QUESTION. To-morrow's Picayune will contain a specific and duly-authorised offer on the part of the fu-sionists to accept the proposition made by Gover-nor Kelogg in his address, viz: To test the question of the Louisiana State government by a canthe result. These returns are in the custody of the McEnery party, and can be produced, and authoritatively, at any time. General Pennibacker, for some time commanding United States troops in this city, left last evening under orders to resume his past at Nash-

THE ERGISTRATION. The registration is progressing quietly. It will close October 22, as prescribed by law. E. How-ard McCalleb has succeeded E. A. Burke on the advisory board. Colonel Packard's [successor

SOUTH CAROLINA. THE GUBERNATORIAL CONTEST. CHARLESTON, Oct. II .- Reports from the in-terior of the State show that the excitement con-

cerning the Gubernatorial canvass runs very high. Governor Meses has taken the stump for Chamberlain. Yesterday Chamberlain, Moses and the colored Congressman Elliott went to Sumpter, the home of Moses, where Judge Green, the Independent Republican caudidate, also resides, and has great personal popularity. A mass meeting of the colored Republicans of the county was called, but they refused to hear either Chamberlain, Moses or Elliott, drowning their voices, amid cheers for Green. An Independent Republican meeting was organized, and addressed by several local speakers in denunciation of the Chamberlain-Moses party, who returned to Columbia, indignant at being refused a hearing.

NEW JERSEY.

PATTERSON, N. J., Uot. 10.—Secretary Robeson, addressing a political meeting here last night, said: "Neither the Administration nor its chief would ever be found outside of the Republi-can party; nor would it, nor he, ever be found acting centrary to the best interests of the nation. contrary to the established traditions of the country.' The remark was understood to refer to the "third-term" agitation. Subsequently, in a private conversation, Robeson said: "Grant had no idea of a third term: had never thought of such a thing, and regarded the discussion of that matter as unworthy of notice. Honce his reti-cence on the subject, except in conversation with his intimate friends, all of whom are well achis intimate release, an of whom are well ac-quainted with his views on the matter. For this reason, too, he has avoided giving any official ex-pression of his opinion on the subject, lest he might seem to attach too much importance to re-ports that have never had any foundation in

CAPTURE OF MU-RLUK.

tion should be had. A detachment of cavalry from Fort Richardson, under command of Lieu-tenant Meyer, assisted in the capture. Had it not been for their presence a serious conflict would have occurred. If ever men deserved the whip of the law these masked outlaws and conspirators

THE THIRD DISTRICT CONTEST. The following letter has been forwarded by Hen. J. M. Edmunds, secretary of the Repub-

lican Congressional Committee:

Rocas SEP, Con. Executive Committee;

Rocas SEP, Con. Executive Committee;

Washington, D. C., Oct. 18, 1874.

Hon. Sommel F. Maddow. Chairman Republican
Committee Third District of Virginia;

DEAR SIR: In reply to your verbal inquiry as
to the probable action of this committee in the
recognition of Republican candidates for Congress in the Third Virginia district, I have to
say there is not likely to be any formal action of
the committee, as there will be no meeting between this date and the election; but, as the exceutive officer of the committee, I have no hosttailon in accepting the decision of your State
committee as conclusive, that Bunh Burgess is
the regular candidate and entitled to consideration as such. lican Congressional Committee:

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. M. EDMUNDS, Segretary.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

SPAIN. MOVEMENTS OF THE CONTENDING ARMIES. Madrid, Oct. 10 .- General Laserno has reurned to Logrono, leaving a strong force of Republicans to garrison La Guardia.

The Carlists have withdrawn by way of Pena

The Republican General Moriones occupies the town of Tafalia and the country in its neighbor-Many Carlists are coming into Barcelona and

Tarragona, and asking for amnesty. EXECUTION FOR INSUBORDINATION. varre who were serving in the insurgent army for

AN EXPLOSION. An explosion occurred in a building at Aspoitia, used for the manufacture of cartridges for the Carlists, causing the instant death of eighteen

VON ARNIM'S HEALTH IMPAIRED. BEHLIN, October 11 .- The friends of Count Von Arnim, having petitioned for his release on account of ill-health, physicians were appointed by the Government to examine the prisoner's ondition. They have made a report recommending a change in the place of confinement, as air and exercise are necessary. The Count will probably be removed to a sanitary establishment SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

QUEEN VICTORIA AS ARBITRATOR. LONDON, Oct. 10.—The Times has advices from Vienna to the effect that the idea of referring the

Schleswig question to the arbitration of the Queen of England is gaining favor in diplomatic circles. It is stated that the Danish Government is favorable to such a course, which, it is thought, will offer a feasible method for a solution of th RIO JANEIRO Oct. 11 .-- No general engagement

has yet taken place between the Government troops and the insurgents. Gen. Rivas, the commander of the main body of the insurgents, is waiting for reinforcements before moving on the espital. The insurgent gunboat Parana was pursued by the trovernment squadron, and put into Monte-video, but was ordered to quit that port imme-

diately.

MEXICO. PRESIDENT LERDO WANTS ANOTHER TERM. ITY OF MEXICO, VIA HAVANA, Oct. 1.-General Porforio Diag has reconsidered his determina. The division between the Liberals and Con-servatives still exists. It is said that President

This may have serious consequences. In the last presidential campaign the pledge was put for-ward that the President would not seek a re-election, and on this account he was supported by the Dias party. The debates in Congress of late have been very excited and even disorderly. The troubles in the

States of Moreles, Yucatan and Osiacs and the

accusations against the Governors of the Puebla of bitter contention. FLASHES FROM THE CABLE. Mr. Washburne, American Minister, has re-

Elections in the departments of Drome, Nord sembly, are ordered for November 8. Roumania and Servia have adopted a pacific attitude towards Turkey, in consequence of representations of Prince Bismarck and Count An-

Several copies of a Socialist proclamation and some Orsini bonds have been seized in the house of an Internationalist at Florence. The passengers of the Quebec and Liverpool line steamship Ontario, before reported anchored off Kerry Head disabled, have been taken off that

vessel by river steamers and carried to Limerick. On Saturday at Chicago, in the game of base the former won-15 to 13.

The two-mile single-scull race on Saturday morning on Charles river, for the championship of New England, between Thomas C. Butler and F. A. Plaisted, was won easily by the latter four lengths. Time, 15 minutes 45% seconds. At the Prospect Park races on Saturday, to the purse of \$1,000, for 2:35 horses, Carver wen the and third and fourth heats, Bella winning the well-known trotters, Tanner Boy, Thomas L. Young, Arthur and Falmouth Boy, were severely injured by having croton oil poured over their heads while in the stable at Prospect Park, the

former being terribly blistered. The association offers \$500 reward for the discovery of the perpe The Jerome Park races were postponed until to-

BRIEF TELEGRAMS. The drought in portions of Alabama still con-tinues. It has cut off the cotton crop about onethird, and ruined the pos, sweet potate and turnip crops. There have been no good rains in nearly

three months. Boston on Saturday by the Catholic temperance societies of Boston and vicinity. Over thirty or-ganizations paraded, accompanied by seventeen bands. Governor Talbot reviewed the immense procession. Similar celebration took place at Worcester, Lynn, Lowell and other parts of Mas-TAt a meeting of the Supreme Keneseth of the

Jewish order at New York yesterday the follow-ing officers were elected for the ensuing year: E. P. Solomon, of New York, Supreme Rosh; A. T. Jones, of Pennsylvania, Supreme Sopher, and J. H. Cohen, of Ohio, Supreme Deputy Rosh. The land grant made by Congress to the Union Pacific railroad was dependent upon its comple-tion as a first-class road, the qualifications being described in the act. A commission appointed by the President has just finished an examination of

the road to determine whether the conditions have been complied with. The report is looked forward to with great interest, as if tavorable it will give the road the entire land grant of some Members of the press attending the Lipcoin ionument decoration and the army of the Tennessee reunion in Springfield, Ill., Wednesday snd Thursday next are requested to provide themselves with written credentials and report on their arrival to the press reception committee at the State Journal office. Every facility will

of the press. Right Rev. W. H. Gross, bishop of Savannah, Georgia, lectured last night in Cooper Institute New York, cefore a large audience, taking as his subject "The Church in Her Combate." The proceeds of the lecture are for the erection of a peminary in Savannah. The lecture was well re-

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher preached yesterday before an immense audience, taking for his text, "The use of Faith." No reference whatever was made to the late scandal.

Memorial services were held yesterday at Mount. Vernor Place M. E. church, Baltimore, in re-spect to the memory of the late Rev. Dr. T. M. Eldy, of New York city. An immense congrega-